

**REPEAT OFFENDER PREVENTION PROJECT  
STATUS REPORT  
July 2001**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Repeat Offender Prevention Project (ROPP) supports county-based efforts to implement and evaluate strategies aimed at reducing crime among the small group of juvenile offenders who may be at greatest risk of becoming serious repeat offenders (the "8% population" identified in studies conducted by the Orange County Probation Department). As the state agency responsible for administering the ROPP, the Board of Corrections (Board) submits a status report to the Legislature each year. This is the fifth such report.

The 1996/97 Budget Act (Chapter 162) included \$3.5 million for the ROPP and designated seven counties to receive these funds: Fresno, Humboldt, Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, San Mateo and Solano. The 1997/98 Budget Act (Chapter 282) augmented funding for these seven projects by \$3.5 million and extended the grant expiration date from June 30, 1999 to June 30, 2000. In 1998, the Legislature passed AB 2594 (Chapter 327), which made the City/County of San Francisco eligible for ROPP funds. In addition, the 1998/99 Budget Act (Chapter 324) appropriated another \$3.8 million to the ROPP and extended the grant to June 30, 2001. To give counties the opportunity to increase the number of participants in their projects as well as the time needed to thoroughly assess the impact of interventions, the Legislature subsequently extended the grant period until June 30, 2002 and provided \$3.8 million to fund this extension in the 2000/01 Budget Act (Chapter 52).

While each ROPP program is unique based on the county's specific needs and availability of local resources, all programs are based on a common model with the following characteristics:

- The target population is younger first-time probation wards with a multi-problem profile.
- Programs involve a collaborative team approach to case assessment and management.
- Both the participating youth and his/her family receive services developed by a multi-disciplinary team.

To help determine the effectiveness of intervention strategies in reducing recidivism and improving school performance, each county must conduct an evaluation comparing juveniles who receive the ROPP enhanced services to a like group of juveniles who receive standard probation services. Data provided to the Board by counties indicate that as of December 31, 2000, a total of 1,404 juveniles had been admitted into ROPP programs, nearly three-fourths of the projected total for the grant period. Statewide findings based on these data indicate that:

- Juveniles in the treatment group are showing greater improvements in academic achievement (i.e., grade point average and classes passed).
- Juveniles in the treatment group are consistently tested more often for drug use and consistently have a lower percentage of positive tests.
- Perhaps owing to the greater level of probation supervision received, juveniles in the treatment group have more 602 WIC referrals filed for probation violations, and are more likely to be placed in custody. However, there is no significant difference between the two groups with respect to the number of sustained petitions for all 602 WIC offenses, and significantly more of the sustained petitions for the comparison group are for more serious offenses (i.e., felonies). Further, beyond six months from program entry, a significantly greater percentage of juveniles in the comparison group abscond (i.e., are on warrant status).

In addition to the statewide findings, results for the individual programs highlight the unique accomplishments of each county. These findings, which vary across programs and may differ from the overall statewide findings, range from higher rates of completion of court-ordered obligations (restitution, work, etc.) to lower offense and incarceration rates for treatment group juveniles. It remains to be seen whether these findings, which are highlighted in the full report, will persist during the final year of program funding.

# PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Legislature created the Repeat Offender Prevention Program (Chapter 730, Statutes of 1994), contingent upon an appropriation of funding, as a three-year demonstration project designed to test strategies for curbing recidivism among juvenile offenders. The number of participating counties, their funding levels and the term of the grants have increased since the program's inception.

## The "8% Solution"

The Repeat Offender Prevention Program (ROPP) is based on exploratory studies conducted in the early 1990s by the Orange County Probation Department which found that a small percentage of offenders (the "8% population") account for a disproportionate number of all referrals to the juvenile justice system. While the specific interventions implemented by participating counties vary according to local needs and resources (see Appendix A – Project Descriptions), the following characteristics of the "8% solution" are common to each project:

- The target population is younger first-time probation wards with a multi-problem profile.
- Programs involve a collaborative team approach to case assessment and management.
- Both the participating youth and his/her family receive integrated services developed by a multi-disciplinary team.

By design, the ROPP projects target minors who are 15 ½ years of age or younger, first-time wards of the juvenile court and under the supervision of the probation department. In addition, minors must be evaluated and found to have at least three of the following risk factors (See Appendix B – Intake Assessment Guidelines):

- School behavior and performance problems (attendance problems, suspension/expulsion, failure of two or more classes);
- Family problems (poor supervision/control, history of domestic violence, child abuse/neglect, family members with criminal backgrounds);
- Substance abuse problems (regular use of alcohol or drugs); and/or
- High-risk pre-delinquent behaviors (e.g., stealing, chronic runaway, gang membership or association).

The eight existing ROPP counties have taken three different approaches with their projects. The first is a centralized model in which all program activities and services are provided to participants at a specific site. The second is a decentralized model in which participants are referred to an array of public and private agencies for needed services. The third is a regional model in which available resources are allocated to various areas of the county in order to facilitate participants' access to services.

Although every program is required to comply with requirements outlined in Sections 743 – 749 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, each has unique aspects and/or approaches, some of which are outlined in the shaded box at the end of this section of the report.

## Funding History

The 1996/97 Budget Act (Chapter 162) appropriated \$3.5 million for ROPP projects in seven designated counties: Fresno, Humboldt, Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, San Mateo and Solano. Board staff worked with these counties in establishing a formula for distributing available funds. The 1997/98 Budget Act (Chapter 282) augmented funding by \$3.5 million and extended the grant expiration date from June 30, 1999 to June 30, 2000.

The Legislature subsequently passed and the Governor signed AB 2594, which made the City/County of San Francisco eligible for ROPP funds and extended the grant ending date to June 30, 2001 (Chapter 327, Statutes of 1998). To support this extension, the 1998/99 Budget Act (Chapter 324) appropriated \$3.8 million to the ROPP. The 2000/01 Budget Act (Chapter 52) also appropriated \$3.8 million to the program and extended the grant ending date to June 30, 2002.

To ensure that the State's investment in the ROPP yields definitive conclusions about the efficacy of the "8% solution" in curbing juvenile crime, the Legislature subsequently expanded the grant period until June 30, 2002, thus giving counties the opportunity to increase the number of participants in their projects as well as the time needed to thoroughly assess the impact of interventions on juveniles who appear to be most at risk of becoming serious repeat offenders. As shown in the table below, local assistance funding for the eight existing ROPP projects totals over \$14 million.<sup>1</sup>

### **ROPP LOCAL ASSISTANCE FUNDING**

<b>County</b>	<b>FY 1996/97</b>	<b>FY 1997/98</b>	<b>FY 1998/99</b>	<b>FY 2000/01</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Fresno	\$400,000	\$410,605	\$442,502	\$442,502	\$1,695,609
Humboldt	\$400,000	\$408,405	\$442,502	\$442,502	\$1,693,409
Los Angeles	\$662,500	\$645,287	\$442,502	\$442,502	\$2,192,791
Orange	\$662,500	\$667,488	\$647,486	\$647,486	\$2,624,960
San Diego	\$400,000	\$405,205	\$442,502	\$442,502	\$1,690,209
San Francisco	0	0	\$497,502	\$497,502	\$995,004
San Mateo	\$400,000	\$406,505	\$442,502	\$442,502	\$1,691,509
Solano	\$400,000	\$406,505	\$442,502	\$442,502	\$1,691,509
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,325,000</b>	<b>\$3,350,000</b>	<b>\$3,800,000</b>	<b>3,800,000</b>	<b>\$14,275,000</b>

The 2000/01 Budget Act also provided \$5.7 million to support first year start-up activities for new ROPP projects and directed the Board to award grants on a competitive basis. To help ensure a valid and equitable Request for Proposal (RFP) process, the Board appointed an Executive Steering Committee (ESC) in July 2000 to develop an RFP, review and evaluate project proposals, and make funding recommendations for the Board's consideration (see Appendix C - ESC Membership). As a result of this process, the Board voted at its March 2001 meeting to award available funds to eight counties for projects that will serve an estimated 685 youth in urban, suburban and rural regions of the state (see Appendix D – Overview of New ROPP Projects). Following the Board's action, staff initiated the contract development and negotiation process with these counties. Pursuant to the Legislature's direction, these contracts will not include an evaluation component.

#### Technical Assistance

In addition to monitoring ROPP grants for contractual compliance, Board staff provides technical assistance to counties as needed. This assistance, which has been outlined in detail in previous annual reports available on the Board's web site, may be provided during regularly scheduled site and monitoring visits to each county, at biannual project manager meetings hosted by a grantee, or in response to specific requests. The semi-annual submission of progress reports describing, among other things, issues that surface in program operations and evaluation activities also serves as a vehicle for the provision of technical assistance. These progress reports consistently indicate that counties face similar challenges, including those posed by staff turnover, lack of transportation for participants, lack of parental involvement, language/cultural barriers, and the collection of common data elements.

Recognizing the value of ongoing collaboration and training in meeting these challenges, staff from the eight existing ROPP counties come together twice a year for workshops that focus on identified topics of interest. San Mateo County offered the first of these day and a half long training sessions, which are designed primarily – though not exclusively – for the probation officers, case managers and other "line staff" working with the projects.

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<sup>1</sup> The amounts of local assistance funding in 1996/97 and 1997/98 are lower than subsequent years because the appropriations were lower (\$3.5 million vs. \$3.8 million) and they included administrative costs for the Board. Also, in 1996/97, Orange and Los Angeles Counties received additional funds for technical assistance to other grantees. Los Angeles initially opted to implement a model called the MAARY-C. Since no other counties chose that model, a portion of Los Angeles County's technical assistance funding was redirected to other counties. Los Angeles County subsequently decided to implement the "8%" model.

To date, five of the eight counties have hosted workshops. The next session will be held in November 2001 in Orange County. Feedback from participants indicates that the training sessions have been very useful in their efforts to administer effective projects.

### Program Evaluation

Each county must conduct an evaluation of its project. These local evaluations, which enable grantees to focus on unique program features and/or results, must compare program outcomes for those juveniles who receive ROPP enhanced probation services (treatment group) and those who receive traditional probation services (comparison group), with assignment to the groups made on a random basis.

Each county must also submit semi-annual progress reports and a final program evaluation report to the Board. At a minimum, these reports must examine four statutorily specified variables:

- 1) Number, subject matter and disposition of subsequent petitions to declare the minor a ward of the juvenile court;
- 2) Number of days served in any local or state correctional facilities;
- 3) Number of days of school attendance during the current or most recent semester; and
- 4) Minor's grade point average for the most recently completed school semester.

In addition, the Board is evaluating all of the projects in order to provide a statewide perspective on program implementation and results. Findings from both levels of evaluation are outlined in this report.

### **"Line Staff" Training Workshops**

San Mateo County: This training on "Family Centered Services – A Strength-Based Approach" focused on family dynamics and interventions, collaboration among agencies, and the development of case service plans.

Solano County: This session, entitled "Caring for Self and Others," focused on emotions and the impact – positive and negative – they have on personal and professional lives. Topics included emotional self-awareness, managing emotions, and harnessing emotions productively.

Fresno County: This training on "Stress Management for Law Enforcement" covered the basic principles of stress, stress risk factors associated with law enforcement, the impact of cumulative stress, and effective methods for managing stress.

Humboldt County: Entitled "Wraparound Services," this session provided an overview of the wraparound service delivery model and included information on the key steps in developing a wraparound plan and innovations in the delivery of services.

Los Angeles County: "Developing Empowerment Through Personality Typing" focused on the Matrix System, a model that is designed to help people better understand themselves and others, improve communication, increase self-esteem, and improve personal relationships.

## Unique Program Components & Approaches

Although every ROPP program must comply with requirements outlined in Sections 743 – 749 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, each has unique aspects and/or approaches, some of which are outlined below.

**Fresno (Decentralized Model):** Data collection of school information has been extremely difficult for all projects. To address this critical issue, Fresno County collaborated with school officials in developing a software program that allows ROPP staff to directly access school information by computer, thus enabling probation staff to react in a timely manner to school and attendance problems.

**Humboldt (Regional Model):** This project provides services to the entire county. Because of geographic restrictions, it was not feasible to provide services in one area of the county. Therefore, the project established “Hubs” in strategic areas of the county to better serve program participants throughout the county.

**Los Angeles (Centralized Model):** This project provides participants the opportunity to be exposed to a variety of alternative educational opportunities, including fine art classes on digital editing, animation, screen writing, lighting techniques, and music editing. The center-based approach also provides focused literacy and basic educational services.

**Orange (Centralized Model):** Orange County was the first center-based program, an approach that has been replicated by other projects and states. Services and providers are located on site, which enhances communication between team members and program participants. Program staff has provided technical assistance to other projects transitioning to a centralized model.

**San Diego (Centralized Model):** This project has demonstrated a commitment to community involvement. The project has implemented a Boys and Girls Scout troop for program participants and family members. Additionally, program participants provide regular community service to St. Vincent de Paul and other non-profit organizations in San Diego County.

**San Francisco (Centralized Model):** The Robeson and Rivera Academy offers program participants a unique approach to education. Participants learn through an integration of the arts with their core academic subjects. Utilizing this approach program participants learn basic life skills in the areas of communication, and the ability to think critically and make difficult choices.

**San Mateo (Centralized Model):** San Mateo County conducts quarterly meetings with representatives of all of the agencies involved in the project to discuss program activities, identify problems and develop strategies for resolving those problems. For each meeting, staff identifies a specific event or goal they will work toward to enhance program activities. One such activity was the development of a gender-specific workshop for females which featured Senator Jackie Speier as the keynote speaker.

**Solano (Decentralized Model):** This project features a probation officer and a case manager working as a team. The probation officer monitors and enforces the conditions of probation, and the case manager coordinates services and provides support to the minor and family. The team approach has worked well because it maintains accountability for the minor and provides a supportive environment that encourages participants to access available services.



## PARTICIPANT PROFILE

With funding for an additional year, ROPP counties estimate that a total of 1,921 juveniles will participate in the demonstration programs during the grant period. Approximately half of these juveniles will receive the enhanced program services (treatment group); the other half will receive traditional probation services (comparison group).

As of December 31, 2000, there were a total of 1,404 program participants, representing 73.1% of the projected total for the duration of the project. As shown in Table 1, progress toward achieving the desired number of program participants varies considerably by county.<sup>2</sup>

**Table 1: Progress Toward 6-Year Program Participation Targets as of December 31, 2000**

County	Target	Actual	Percent Target
Fresno	200	199	99.5%
Humboldt	150	115	76.7%
Los Angeles	350	238	68.0%
Orange	325	231	71.1%
San Diego	456	297	65.1%
San Francisco	90	29	32.2%
San Mateo	180	150	83.3%
Solano	170	145	85.3%
TOTAL	1921	1404	73.1%

The enabling legislation for ROPP calls for program participants to be evaluated every 6 months for a period of two years. Table 2 shows length of time in the program for all juveniles who became program participants on or before December 31, 2000 (N=1404). As indicated in the table, a total of 588 juveniles have 24 or more months of program involvement. This represents nearly 42% of all participants, and nearly 31% of the estimated 1,921 total participants by the end of the grant period.

Based on the figures reported in Table 2, as of the June 30, 2002 end of grant date, a total of 1,279 juveniles will have 24 or more months in the program (66.6% of the projected grant total). Another 125 juveniles (6.5% of the projected grant total) will have at least 18 months of program involvement, and an unknown number of juveniles (i.e., those not enrolled in the program as of December 31, 2000) will have less than 18 months in the program.

**Table 2: Time in Program as of 12/31/00**

Months in Program	Number	Percent Total	Percent Grant
Less than 6	125	8.9%	6.5%
6	291	20.7%	15.2%
12	240	17.1%	12.5%
18	160	11.4%	8.3%
24 or More	588	41.9%	30.6%

Table 3 summarizes the background characteristics of the participating juveniles and distinguishes juveniles in the treatment group from those in the comparison group. Approximately four-fifths (78.4%) of all participants are male; 41.4% are Hispanic, 27.4% are black, and 19.0% are white.

<sup>2</sup> Counts of program participants were extracted from data files submitted to the Board in conjunction with Feb 15, 2001 semi-annual progress reports. San Francisco received ROPP funding in 1998/99, two years after the other counties. Therefore, San Francisco is the only county in a four-year program. Los Angeles implemented ROPP in fiscal year 1999/00. Excluded from the table are the 308 juveniles who participated in the Los Angeles MAARY-C Program. Although the MAARY-C Program has been terminated, Los Angeles is continuing to monitor the subsequent behavior of these juveniles.



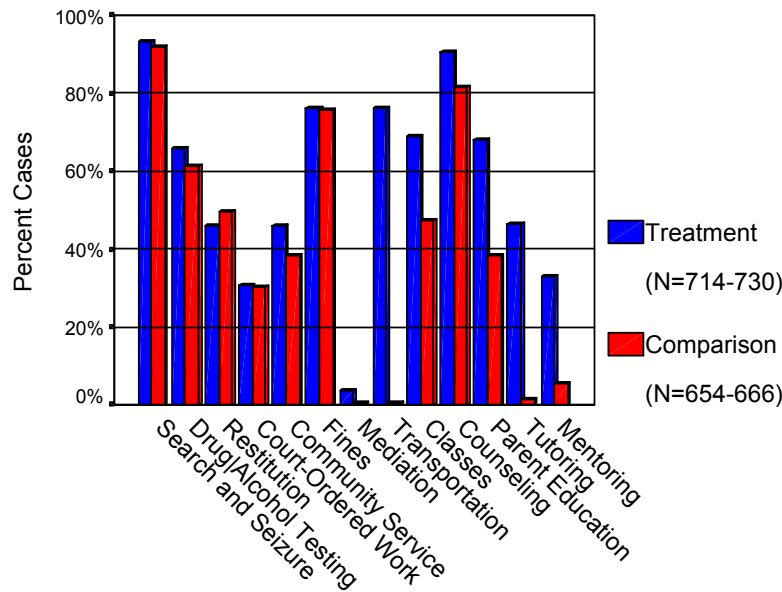
Almost all of the juveniles exhibit the risk factors for family issues (97.1%), school issues (97.1%) and pre-delinquent behavior (94.6%); and roughly three-fifths of the juveniles exhibit the risk factor for substance abuse (57.5%). Many of the juveniles come from families characterized by violence (38.6%) and criminal family influence (53.0%); about two-fifths of the juveniles (37.6%) identify with gangs; and four-fifths associate with criminal peers (84.7%). Roughly one in five are frequent users of drugs (20.2%), and about one in eight (11.7%) are frequent users of alcohol. Although the vast majority of the juveniles are currently enrolled in school (89.2%), three-fourths have had recent school attendance problems (73.8%), two-thirds have recently been suspended or expelled (64.5%), and about one-third (30.3%) are below grade level. Almost half (44.7%) have prior referrals to probation for criminal offenses and about one-fifth (20.4%) have had a petition filed for an offense involving physical injury to a victim.

**Table 3: Background Characteristics of Participating Juveniles**

		Treatment (N=706-746)	Comparison (N=601-683)	Total (N=1307-1429)
Male		78.0%	78.9%	78.4%
Race/Ethnicity:	American Indian	2.1%	1.8%	2.0%
	Black	26.4%	28.4%	27.4%
	Filipino	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
	Hispanic	43.6%	38.9%	41.1%
	White	17.8%	20.4%	19.0%
	Other	7.8%	8.2%	7.9%
Risk Factor for Family Issues		97.0%	97.2%	97.1%
	Lack of Supervision and Control	85.8%	84.0%	84.9%
	Criminal Family Influence	54.0%	51.8%	53.0%
	Family Violence	39.2%	37.9%	38.6%
	Significant Stress Impacting Family	94.5%	94.3%	94.4%
Risk Factor for School Issues (Last 6 Months)		96.9%	97.2%	97.1%
	Attendance Problems	74.8%	72.7%	73.8%
	Academic Problems	66.7%	61.2%	64.1%
	Behavior Problems (Suspended/Expelled)	64.6%	64.5%	64.5%
Risk Factor for Substance Abuse		57.6%	57.4%	57.5%
	Alcohol Abuse (Frequent Use)	11.6%	11.9%	11.7%
	Drug/Chemical Abuse (Frequent Use)	19.2%	21.2%	20.2%
Risk Factor for Pre-Delinquent Behavior		95.3%	93.8%	94.6%
	Gang Identification	37.5%	37.6%	37.6%
	Stealing and Theft Pattern	40.0%	39.3%	39.6%
	Runaway or Stayaway Pattern	24.7%	23.2%	24.0%
	Criminal Peers	85.3%	84.0%	84.7%
Prior 602 WIC Referral (Criminal Offense)		45.8%	43.6%	44.7%
Current Highest Filed Offense Involved:	Firearm	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%
	Other Weapon	16.8%	20.0%	18.4%
	Injury to Victim	20.8%	20.0%	20.4%
Currently Enrolled in School		90.1%	88.1%	89.2%
Below Grade Level		31.7%	28.6%	30.3%

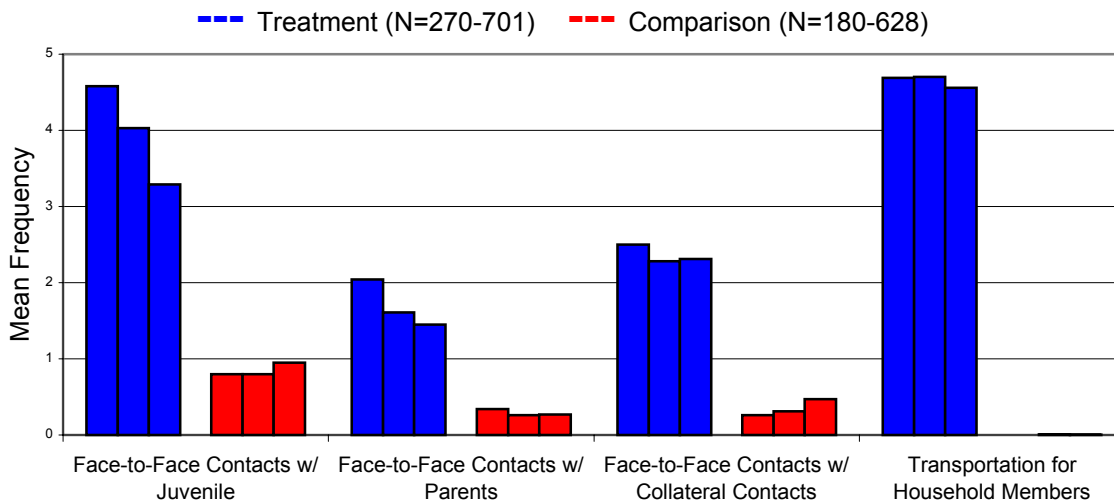
Chart 1 compares the initial services and terms of probation for the juveniles in the two groups. As first time wards, an approximately equal percentage of the juveniles in both groups are subject to the traditional enforcement-related conditions of search and seizure, drug/alcohol testing, restitution, court-ordered work, voluntary community service and fines. In terms of non-enforcement services, a much higher percentage of the juveniles in the treatment group are receiving transportation for family members (74.1% vs. .5%), parent education (67.8% vs. 38.1%), tutoring (46.2% vs. 1.2%), and mentoring (32.7% vs. 5.2%). More juveniles in the treatment group are also attending special classes (68.8%) and receiving counseling (90.8%), although almost half of the juveniles in the comparison group are also attending classes (46.9%), and more than four-fifths are receiving counseling (82.0%).

Chart 1: Initial Services and Terms of Probation



Further evidence of program differences is reflected in Chart 2, which shows frequency of face-to-face contacts and transportation trips. The data reported are monthly averages for each of the first three six month periods of program participation. As shown in the chart, the average monthly number of probation officer face-to-face contacts with juveniles in the treatment group is consistently about four times higher than for juveniles in the comparison group. Probation officers also contact the parents of juveniles in the treatment group more often than the parents of juveniles in the comparison group. In addition, transportation is provided to household members of juveniles in the treatment group an average of four to five times a month, whereas such services are rarely, if ever, provided to the household members of juveniles in the comparison group.

Chart 2: Monthly Average Service Levels During First Three 6-Month Periods



## EVALUATION FINDINGS

There are two levels of evaluation being conducted on the ROPP projects: local evaluations of individual programs and a statewide evaluation by the Board that encompasses all programs.

### Local Evaluations

While all county programs are similar with respect to the juveniles served and the fundamental elements of, and approach to, providing program services, each project has unique features. For example, some programs have partnered with school districts to provide dedicated teachers and classrooms where all juveniles attend school together; in other programs, the juveniles continue to receive their education in existing educational facilities. Programs also differ with respect to the range of services available, as well as the method of service delivery (e.g., some programs have dedicated “service centers” attended by the juveniles 8 hours a day). In recognition of these differences, and consistent with the language of the enabling legislation for the ROPP program, all counties are conducting local evaluations of their individual programs and documenting their progress in semi-annual reports submitted to the Board. This report includes local evaluation highlights.<sup>3</sup>

#### **Collaboration on Software Development**

As part of the ongoing collaboration among ROPP counties and the Board, project and Board staff have spent considerable time during the current year enhancing the utility of the database used by all counties to enter, store and process standardized data on program participants.

Board staff, project managers and researchers established formats for a series of standardized tables that each county will generate from the database as part of their future semi-annual progress reports and final evaluation report.

Board staff wrote the computer programs to generate the tables, distributed the programs to the counties for pilot testing, and is making enhancements to the programs based on feedback received from the counties in May. In addition, Board staff wrote and distributed a series of computer programs for each county’s use in checking the accuracy and completeness of all data entered into their database.

**Statewide Evaluation:** All programs are using a common database that contains background, service and outcome information for juveniles participating in the project. Each county includes an updated copy of the database with the semi-annual progress report. Board staff then aggregates and analyzes the data for the statewide evaluation.

Per the ROPP statute, juveniles in the treatment and comparison groups must be evaluated every six months on the following outcomes:

- Number of Subsequent 602 Petitions;
- Number of Days Served in Local or State Correctional Facilities;
- Number of Days of School Attended During the Most Recent Semester; and
- Grade Point Average for the Most Recently Completed Semester.

These and other outcomes are included in both the local and statewide evaluations. Whereas the local evaluations provide results specific to a program, the statewide evaluation provides a broader assessment based on more generic information. In this regard, results specific to a program may not be examined as part of the statewide evaluation. Also, results for a specific program may differ from results for all programs statewide. In the latter case, important lessons may be learned from comparing local evaluation findings with statewide findings.

<sup>3</sup> Due to the very small number of program participants (see Table 1) and the relatively brief nature of their participation, preliminary results are not available for the San Francisco ROPP project.

## Statewide Findings

All statewide results are based on data submitted to the Board as of December 31, 2000. Programs will remain operational until June 30, 2002 and many of the results are based on relatively modest sample sizes. For these reasons, all results should continue to be considered preliminary and may change as the programs are refined, juveniles are evaluated over longer time periods, and research sample sizes increase.

### Educational Behavior and Achievement<sup>4</sup>

Figure 1 shows the mean days of school attended by juveniles in the treatment and comparison groups at each of four six month time periods. The time period labeled "initial" consists of the 6-month period immediately prior to program entry. The subsequent time periods represent the first six months from program entry (6 months), the second six months from program entry (12 months) and the third six months from program entry (18 months). For both groups there is an increase in average school days attended during the first six-month time period. While juveniles in the treatment group maintain this increase, the average school days attended by the juveniles in the comparison group approximates the pre-program level by the third six-month period. Across all time periods, the overall change in school attendance is statistically significant for the treatment group only.

Figure 1: School Days Attended

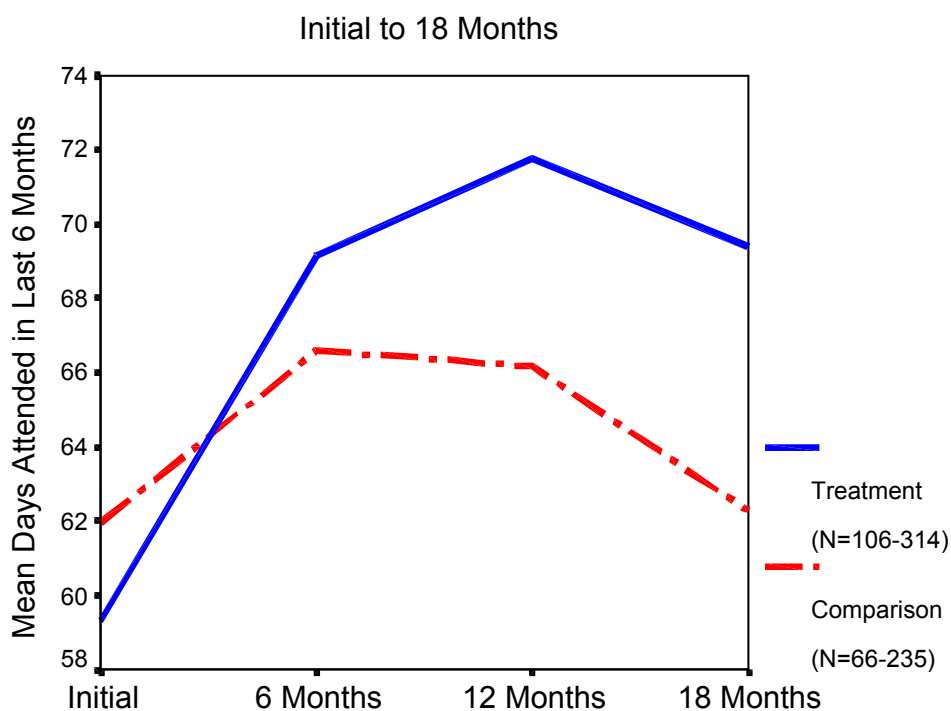


Figure 2 shows changes in mean grade point average (GPA). While both groups show statistically significant improvements, differences between the two groups are also statistically significant, with the mean GPA for the treatment group juveniles being significantly higher at both 6 and 12 months. As shown in Figure 3, the mean number of classes passed (on the most recent report card) also increases for both groups. Again, the differences between the two groups are statistically significant (more classes passed by the treatment group) at both 6 and 12 months.

<sup>4</sup> Access to school records continues to be a problem for all programs. Consequently, findings related to educational conduct and achievement are based on relatively small numbers of juveniles.

Figure 2: Grade Point Average

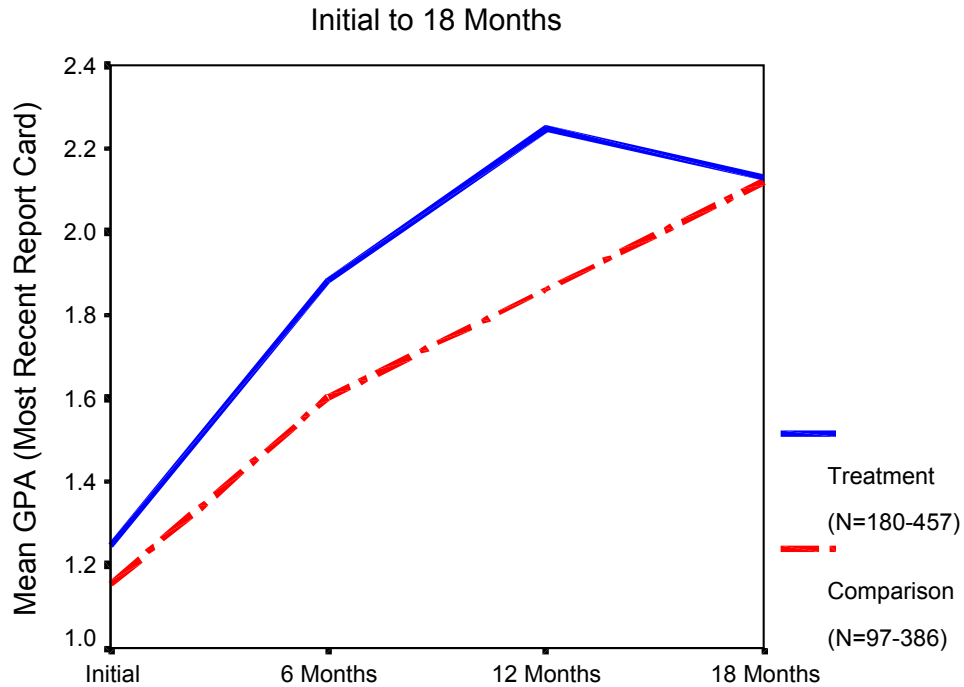
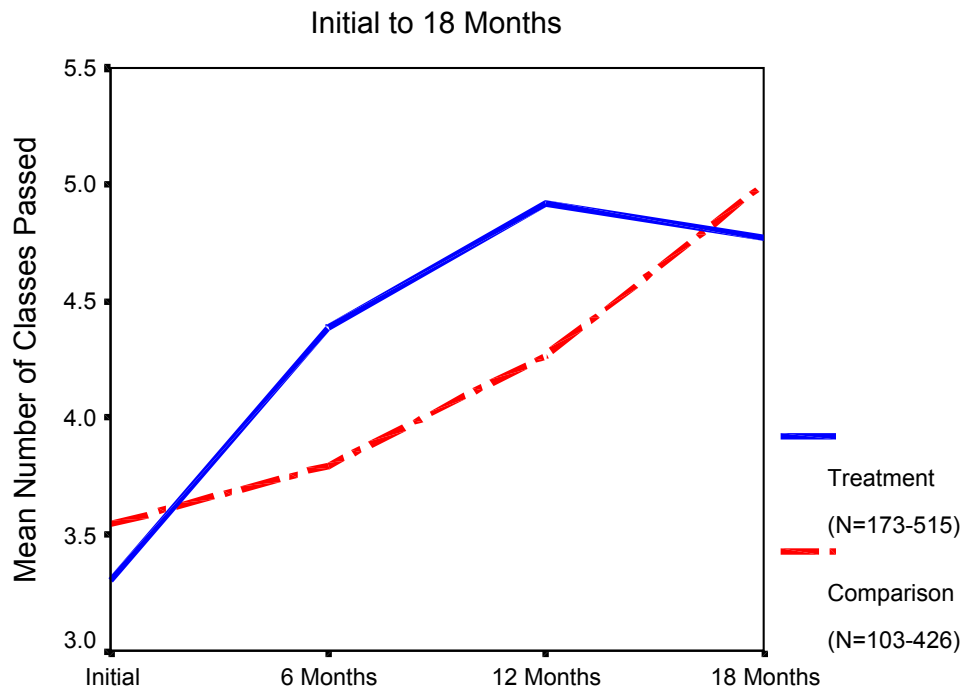


Figure 3: Classes Passed



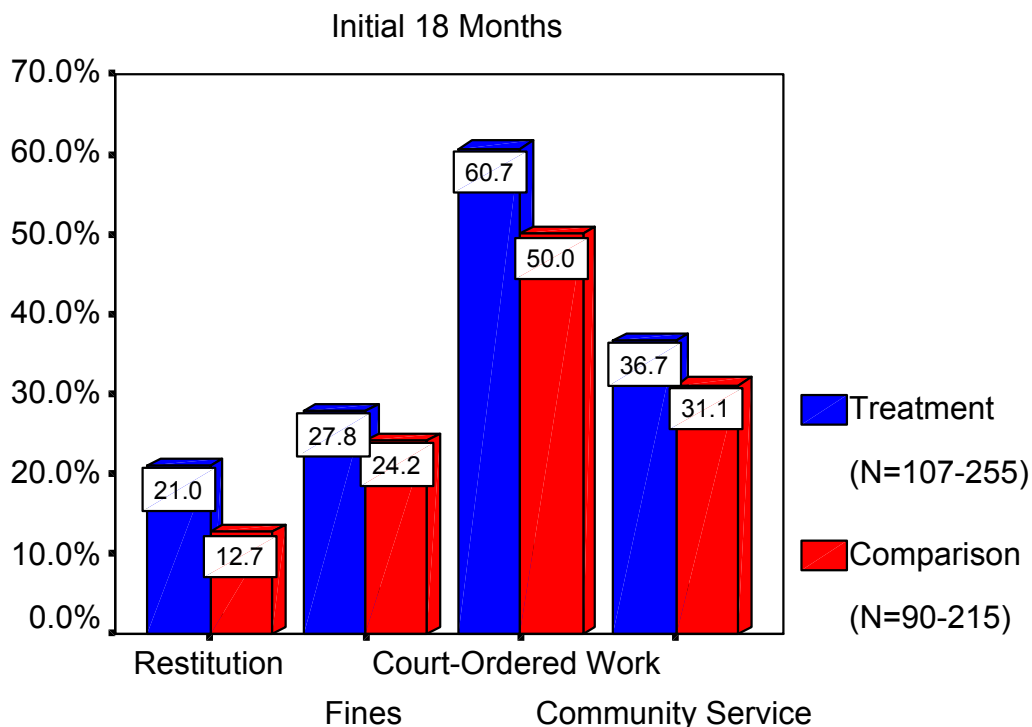
Although results for school attendance and achievement are based on relatively small sample sizes, in general they reflect a pattern of significant progress for juveniles in both groups relative to pre-program levels. Further, the improvements in grade point average and classes passes are significantly greater for juveniles in the treatment group at six and 12 months from program intake. While there is no evidence

that these differences are maintained beyond 12 months, the sample sizes for the 18-month time period are very small.

### Completion of Court-Ordered Obligations

Chart 3 shows the relative completion rates for the two groups for the court-ordered obligations of restitution, fines, court-ordered work and community service. Data reported are the percent of juveniles in each group who completed the obligation. Results are reported for those juveniles with a minimum of 18 months in the program. As reflected in the chart, completion rates for both groups are highest for court-ordered work and community service, but approximate only 50-60% for court-ordered work and slightly over 30% for community service. Completion rates for fines and restitution are lower for both groups, approximating 25% for fines and 10-20% for restitution. For all obligations the completion rate is higher for juveniles in the treatment group. However, none of the differences are statistically significant.<sup>5</sup> Thus, among juveniles with a minimum of 18 months in the program, there is no indication that a higher percentage of ROPP juveniles complete court-ordered obligations.

Chart 3: Percent Juveniles Who Completed Obligations



### Drug Testing

Results with regard to drug testing subsequent to program entry are shown in Figures 4 and 5. Figure 4 shows the percentage of juveniles who were tested for drugs during each of three time periods from program entry: first six months; second six months; and third six months. For each time period, approximately 60% of juveniles in the treatment group were tested, which is almost double the percentage for juveniles in the comparison group. All differences are statistically significant. Figure 5 shows the percentage of positive tests for each group during the same time periods. Results show the percentage of positive tests for the comparison group remains almost constant at approximately 36% for the three time periods. By contrast, the percentage of positive tests for juveniles in the treatment group fluctuates modestly across the time periods (between 24% and 28%). For each time period, the percentage of positive tests among juveniles in the comparison group is significantly higher than for

<sup>5</sup>For the obligations of restitution and court-ordered work, the differences in completion rates closely approximate statistical significance.

juveniles in the treatment group. Overall, results show that juveniles in the treatment group are consistently tested more often, and consistently have fewer positive tests.

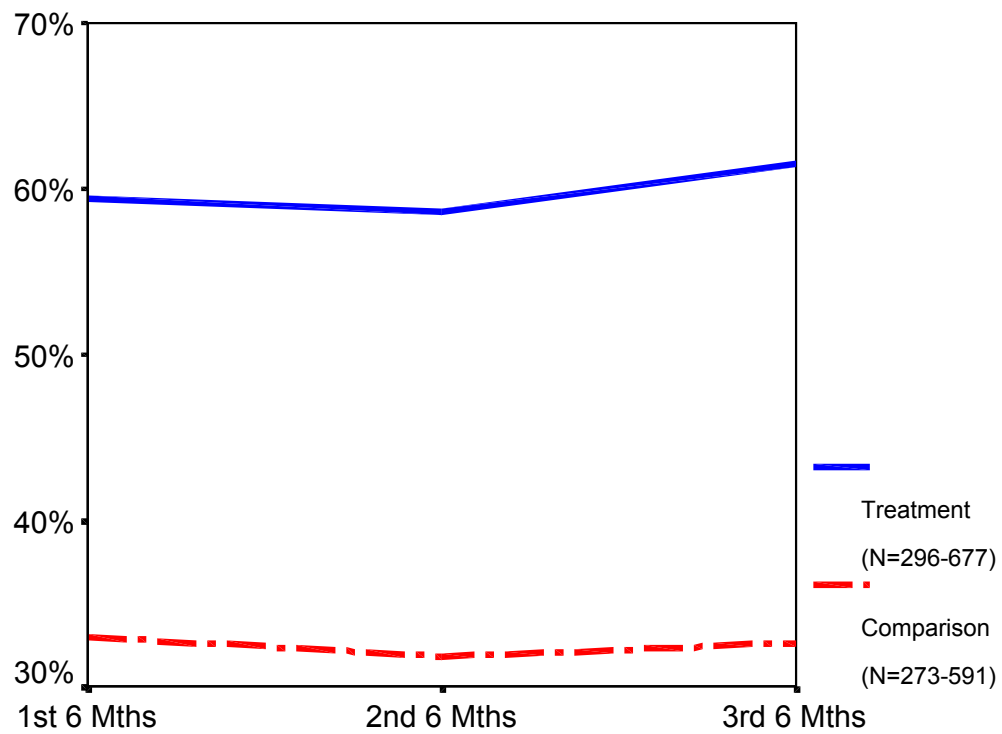
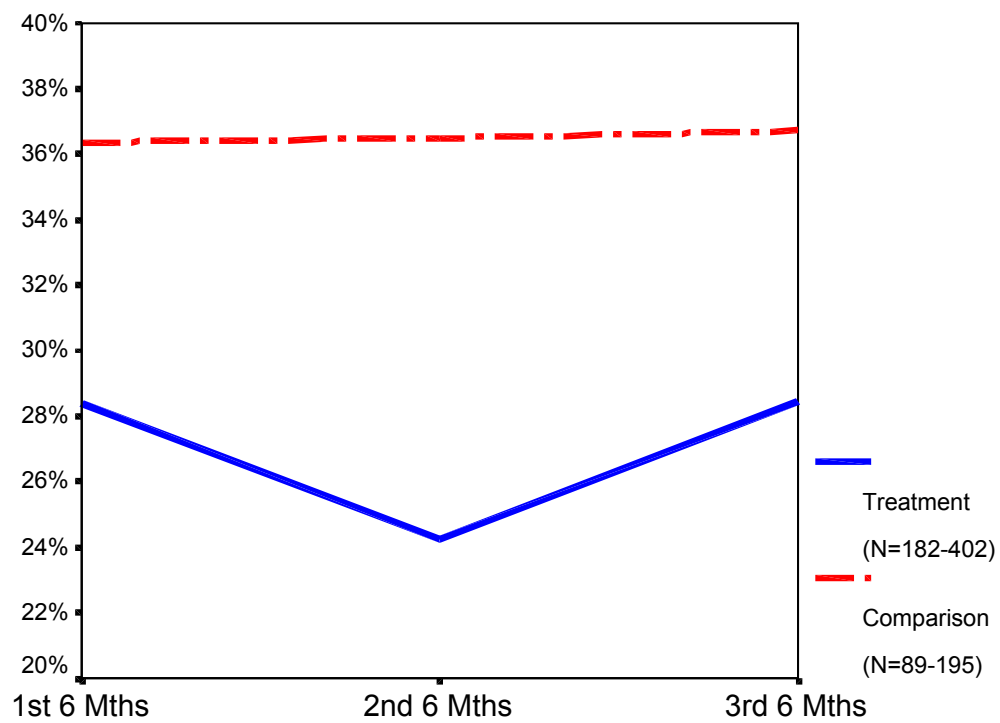


Figure 5: Percent Positive Drug Tests

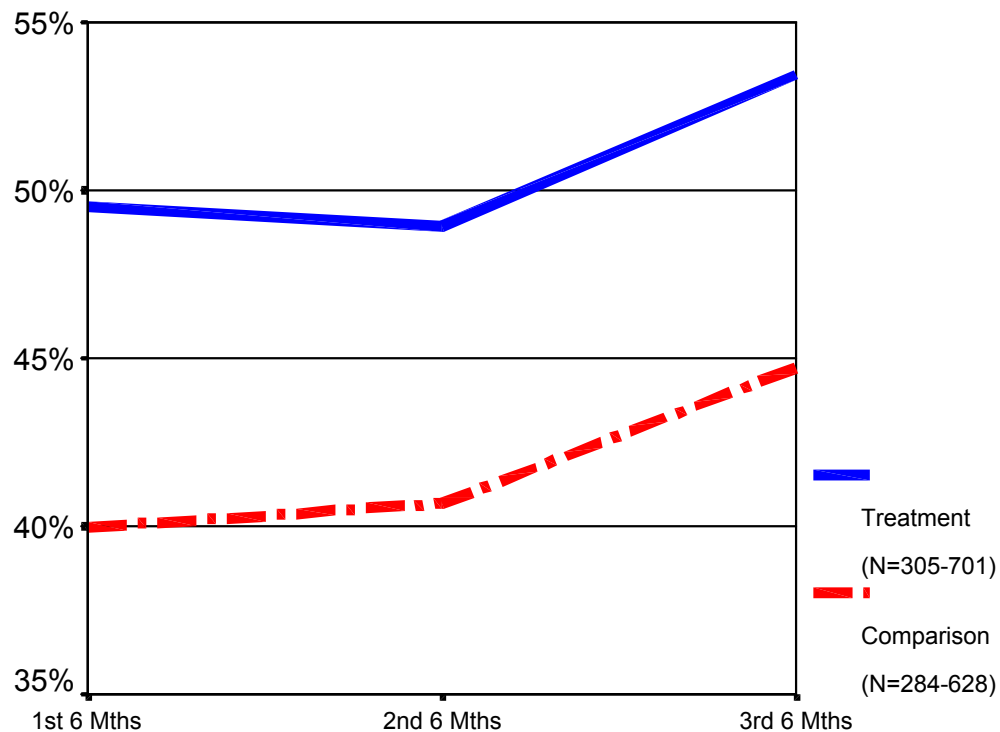




## Time in Custody

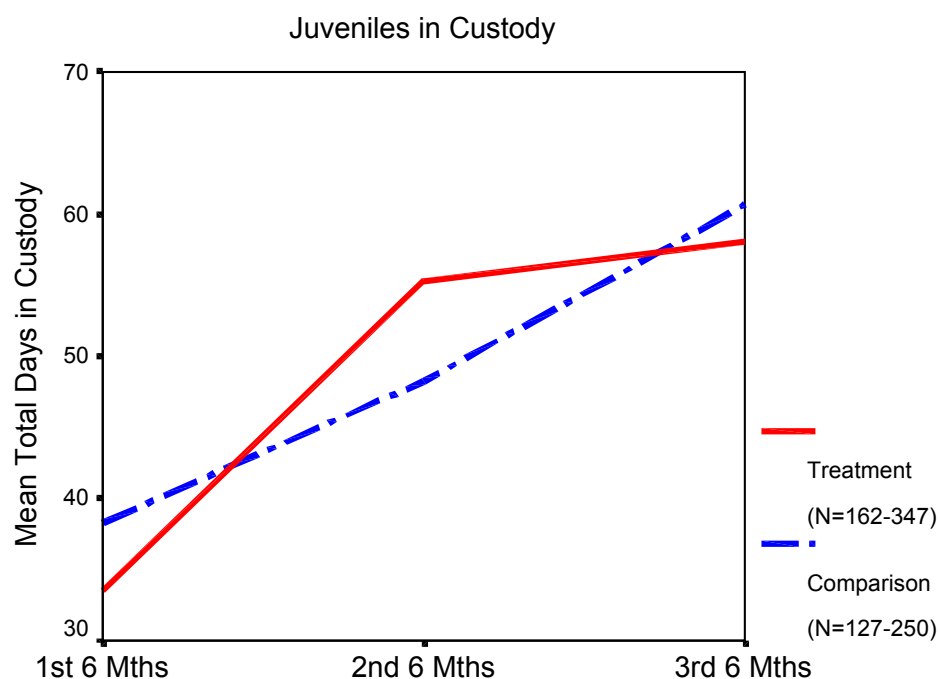
Results with regard to time in custody subsequent to program entry are shown in Figures 6 and 7. Figure 6 shows the percent of juveniles in each group who were in custody during the three consecutive six-month periods from time of program entry. The trend lines for both groups show the percentage of juveniles in each group who spend some time in custody remaining relatively constant over time, and being significantly higher for juveniles in the treatment group (49.5% to 53.4%) than for juveniles in the comparison group (40.0% to 44.7%).

Figure 6: Percent Juveniles in Custody



As shown in Figure 7, among those in custody, the average number of days served increases significantly across time periods and is approximately the same for the two groups. Based on these findings, juveniles in the ROPP program are more apt to be placed in custody than juveniles who receive standard probation services. Further, for those who are placed in custody, the mean number of days served in each six-month period is approximately the same for the two groups, and increases with the length of time from program entry.

Figure 7: Mean Days in Custody



#### New Offenses

Results for the number of petitions filed for 602 WIC offenses are shown in Charts 4 and 5. Results are reported for the 18-month period from program entry for those juveniles who have at least 18 months in the program. As shown in Chart 4, close to 45% of the juveniles in each group have no petitions filed for a new law violation. Further, there is a slight tendency for juveniles in the comparison group to have three or more petitions filed for new law violations (13.0% vs. 8.9%). The overall pattern of results for the two groups, however, is not statistically significant.

Chart 4: Number of 602 WIC Petitions Filed  
for New Law Violations

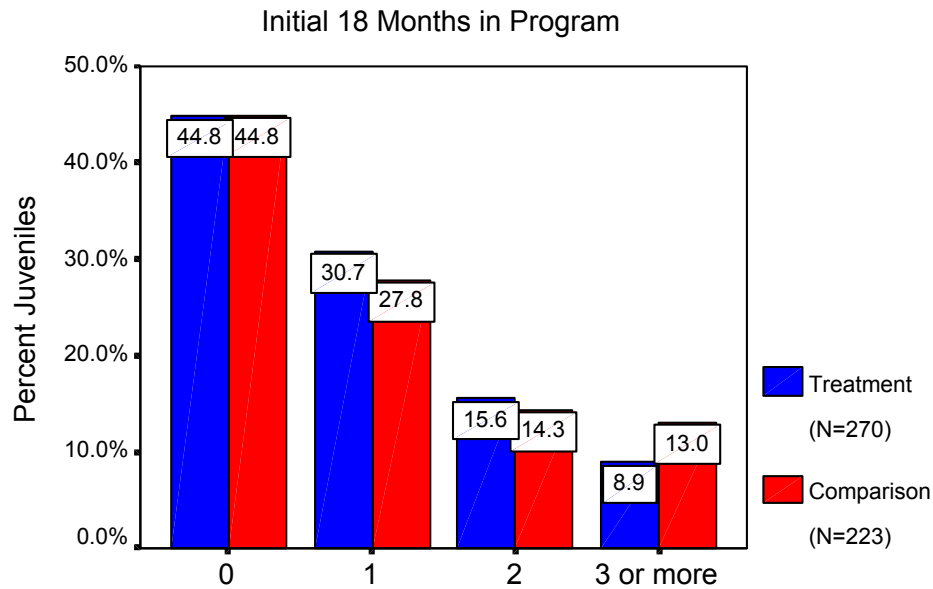


Chart 5 shows a tendency for juveniles in the treatment group to have a higher number of petitions filed for probation violations. Over 60% of the juveniles in the comparison group have no petitions filed for probation violations as compared to less than 50% for juveniles in the treatment group. Further, more juveniles in the treatment group have three or more petitions filed (10.7% vs. 6.4%). Differences in the overall pattern of results for both groups are statistically significant.

Chart 5: Number of 602 WIC Petitions Filed  
for Probation Violations

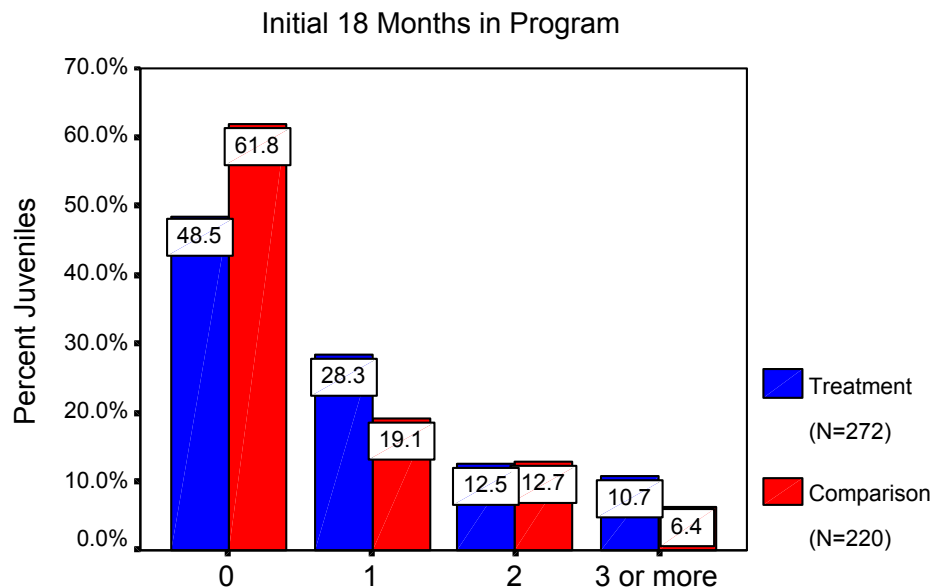


Chart 6 presents the same information for all sustained 602 WIC petitions. While a lower percentage of juveniles in the treatment group have no sustained petitions, and a higher percentage have 3 or more sustained petitions, the overall pattern of results for both groups do not differ significantly.

Chart 6: Number of 602 WIC Sustained Petitions

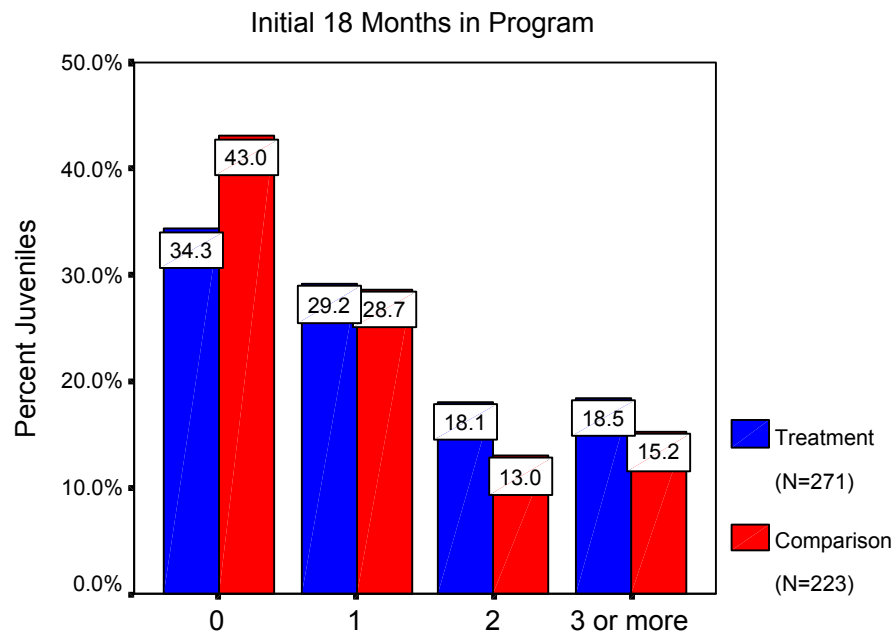
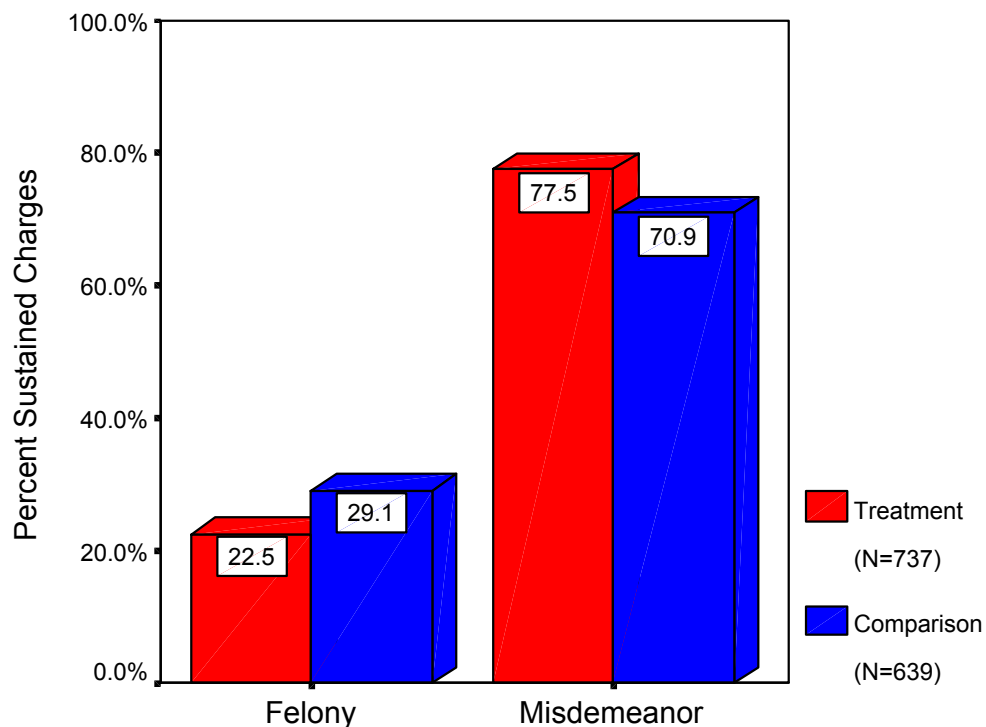


Chart 7 shows the percentage of highest sustained charges, both felonies and misdemeanors, for the two groups. Here the results for the two groups differ, with a significantly lower percentage of the highest sustained charges for juveniles in the treatment group being felonies (22.5% vs. 29.1%).

Chart 7: Highest Sustained Charge



Considered in total, the results for new offenses indicate that ROPP juveniles are more likely to have petitions filed for probation violations than are juveniles who receive traditional probation services. The differences between the two groups for petitions filed for new law violations are not significant. However, while the two groups also do not differ significantly with respect to sustained petitions, to date fewer ROPP juveniles have had no sustained petitions. A significantly greater percentage of the highest sustained petitions for ROPP juveniles are for misdemeanors, which is consistent with having a greater likelihood of having a petition filed for a probation violation, and may also account for the fewer number of ROPP juveniles with no sustained petitions.<sup>6</sup>

### Warrants

Figure 8 shows the percentage of juveniles in each group with warrants during each of the first three six month periods from program entry. As indicated in the figure, the percentage of treatment group juveniles on warrant status is relatively constant across the three time periods, and ranges from 9% to 11%. By contrast, whereas the percentage of juveniles in the comparison group on warrant status is comparable to that for the treatment group during the first six-month period (9% vs. 9.4%), it jumps precipitously during the second six-month period (17.1%), and remains at approximately this level during the third six-month period (15.8%). The differences between the two groups during the second and third six-month periods are statistically significant.

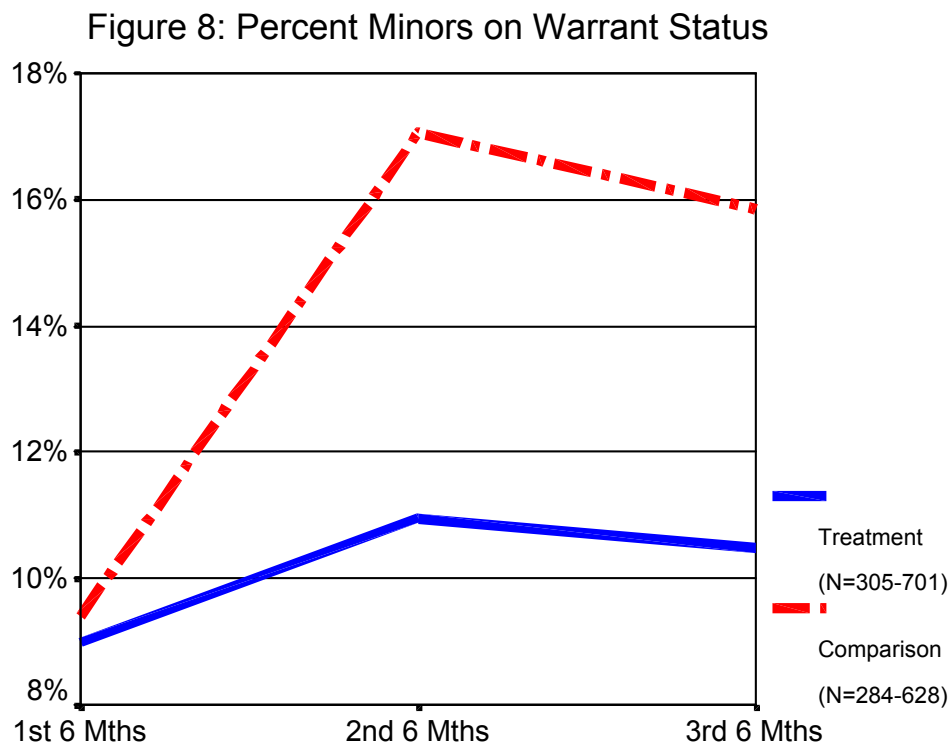
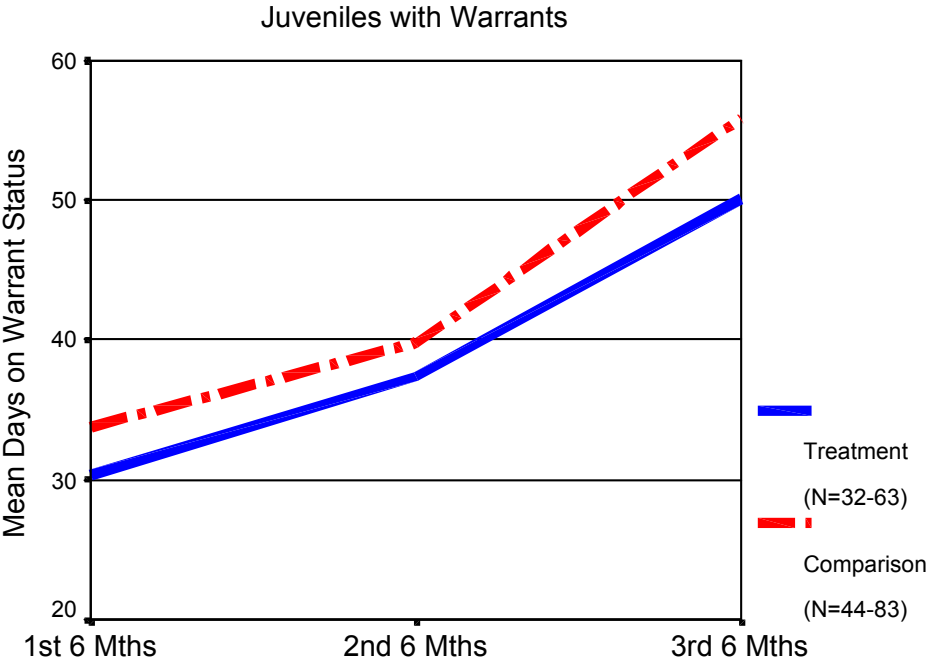


Figure 9 shows the mean number of days on warrant status for each of the first three six-month periods from program entry. For both groups, there is a significant increase in mean days on warrant status over time. While the comparison group mean is the highest at each time period, it does not differ significantly from the treatment group mean. Overall, the results indicate that after the initial six months juveniles receiving standard probation are almost twice as likely to be on warrant status. Further, for both groups, time on warrant status increases significantly over time.

<sup>6</sup> Unfortunately, the research data submitted to the Board does not make it possible to discern what percentage of sustained petitions are for probation violations.

Figure 9: Days on Warrant Status



## Local Evaluation Highlights

**Fresno County** reports that juveniles receiving ROPP services are satisfying their court-ordered obligations at a much higher rate than their counterparts in the comparison group. For example, 38% of the juveniles in the treatment group have paid all of their restitution (vs. 15.1% for the comparison group) and nearly 43% of the juveniles in the treatment group have completed all of their work obligations (compared to 24.5% for the comparison group).

**Humboldt County** reports a significant decrease in overall risk factors and a significant increase in family empowerment for juveniles in the treatment group. The county attributes these changes to the use of wraparound services. Unlike other programs, Humboldt County also reports a number of significant interaction effects, among them:

- More referrals for new law violations for females in the treatment group (2.7 vs. 0.6 for females in the comparison group), but fewer referrals for new law violations for males in the treatment group (1.8 vs. 2.8 for males in the comparison group).
- Fewer new law violations and better school performance (attendance and grade point average) for treatment youth of color (primarily Native Americans) than for youth of color in the comparison group.

**Los Angeles County** reports that compared to the juveniles who receive standard probation services, those in the ROPP program are performing better academically, with a greater percentage maintaining passing grades (69.8% vs. 46.3% for the comparison group), and a smaller percentage being suspended (4.6% vs. 19.8% for the comparison group). In addition, while not statistically significant, a higher percentage of referrals for offenses by juveniles in the ROPP program are for probation violations (38.6% vs. 28.9% for the comparison group).

**Orange County** reports that 18 months after program entry, juveniles in the ROPP program, compared to juveniles who receive standard probation services, have:

- A lower rate of absconding (58% vs. 77%)
- Fewer instances of 2 or more subsequent petitions filed (55% vs. 70%)
- On average, fewer petitions filed (3.3 vs. 4.1)
- On average, fewer petitions filed for new law violations (1.0 vs. 1.5)
- On average, fewer days in custody (155 vs. 221)

**San Diego County** reports that more juveniles in the treatment group completed all or some of their victim restitution (61%) and community service (79%) obligations than those in the comparison group (39% and 50%). The county also reports that more treatment group juveniles have had petitions filed for probation violations (13% vs. 4% for comparison group); whereas more comparison group juveniles have had petitions filed for new law violations (32% vs. 26% for treatment group).

**San Mateo County** reports that the overall recidivism rate (new 602 petitions filed) is approximately 15% lower for the treatment group. In addition, at both the one-year and 18-month reassessments, approximately 15% fewer ROPP wards spent some time in custody compared to juveniles in the comparison group.

**Solano County** reports that the average amount of restitution collected from juveniles who separate from the ROPP program (\$126) is twice that collected from juveniles who separate from traditional program services (\$62). Further, the total number of community service hours completed by all juveniles in the program (3,336) is almost 2.5 times greater than the total hours served by their counterparts in the comparison group (1,381).



## Appendix A

### Project Descriptions

The following is a brief description of each county's project. For more information about a particular project, readers should contact the county (see Appendix E – Program Directory).

**Fresno County** is using a wrap-around service approach that emphasizes family and community strengths. Each ward assigned to the treatment group is assessed by a multidisciplinary team that is comprised of representatives from probation and school districts, as well as a mental health clinician, a case manager, the parent(s) and a family case advocate, if desired. The team then develops an individualized service plan for each ward. The assigned probation officer is responsible for implementing and coordinating the recommended services, and the assessment team periodically reviews the case plan to determine progress and/or the need for modification. The probation officer is also responsible for ongoing case management and intensive supervision; however the officer receives assistance from student interns. The project contracts for psychological services and parenting education classes. Thus far, volunteers have provided over 2400 hours of service to the project. Fresno County anticipates that its project will involve 200 first-time wards in selected areas of Fresno and in the rural communities of Clovis, Selma, Sanger and Reedley.

**Humboldt County** is using a multi-agency, multidisciplinary approach that includes Neighborhood Service Hubs and wraparound services. The Hubs are strategically located in four regions of the county (Eureka, McKinleyville, Fortuna and Garberville) and are supported by probation officers, a mental health case managers and clinician, Child Welfare Services, police, Healthy Start, school counselor, Youth Services Bureau, health professionals and other private service providers. Wards who reside on or near the Hoopa Valley Reservation also receive services. Each of the two ROPP teams includes a probation officer and a facilitator. Having a caseload capacity of 23 allows the probation officer to focus on the court orders of probation and the facilitator to focus on the family team, which develops a service plan based upon the family's strengths and resources and addresses the family's needs related to delinquent and criminal behavior. The Hubs coordinate community resources and services identified in the service plan. This project, which serves the entire county, expects to involve 150 first-time wards over the grant period.

**Los Angeles County** is targeting 350 first-time wards who reside within 16 zip codes in South Central Los Angeles. Wards randomly assigned to the Demonstration Group receive assessments at multi-agency multi-disciplinary case planning conferences (CPCs) to develop individualized strengths-based service plans. A County Department of Mental Health community-based mental health contract agency provides coordinated for CPCs and 75-day reviews for each case. Wards and families receive services identified in their service plan from 16 collaborative and linkage agencies. The Los Angeles County Office of Education provides educational services at two dedicated community schools within the target areas. These schools serve as sites for after school services and activities. Services for wards and families include but are not limited to: anger management; case management services; child-focused activities; family retreats for problem solving; health education; outpatient mental health services; individual and family counseling; field trips; parenting; recreation and socialization activities; role models and mentoring; self-help groups/family support; substance abuse counseling; teaching and demonstrating homemaking; transportation; tutoring; and vocational readiness training for care givers. Deputy Probation Officers provide case management services and intensive supervision to ensure that service plans are implemented and modified as necessary.

**Orange County** is serving first-time high-risk wards through a collaborative effort of the Probation Department, the County Departments of Education and Health Care (Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services) and other contracted agencies, including Community Services Programs and the American Academy of Pediatrics. The Youth and Family Resource Center (YFRC) is the primary source of services, bringing together the ward, the family and a broad range of service providers in one location. An individualized service plan is developed for each referral by the on-site assessment team composed of a probation officer, teacher(s), counselors who are responsible for afternoon recreation/community service/life skills programming, a substance abuse counselor, mental health staff, a nurse practitioner,

and intensive in-home family counselors. Others may participate in the development of the plan, including social services agency representatives or a community case advocate. The majority of services, including school, are offered at the YFRC. Linkages to other services are made as necessary. A transportation component is included in the program to ensure that families have access to needed services and that minors attend school daily. As of December 31, 2000, volunteers had contributed 4200 hours to the project. Orange County expects that it will serve 325 juveniles in the cities of Anaheim, Buena Park and Fullerton during the course of this project.

**San Diego** is using four multi-disciplinary, multi-agency teams that work with up to 20 families each. The teams are comprised of a Probation Officer, Protective Services Worker, Community Family Monitor, an Alcohol and Drug Specialist, and a Student Worker. A part-time Clinical Psychologist and Family Counselor assist the teams with the families. The program is located in the Family And Community Team OutReach Center (FACTOR), which opened in March 1999 as a collaborative effort between the Probation Department, Health and Human Services Agency, County Office of Education and Union of Pan Asian Communities. The center is conveniently located in the community, with easy access to transportation and freeways. The FACTOR Center provides a broad spectrum of services to the ward and family in one location. The Center's design includes a Summit School program with two classrooms. Day drug treatment and family counseling are also provided on site. An individualized strength-based service plan for treatment is developed for each family with the objective of empowering the wards and their families to effectively handle their family, school and community issues, to comply with court orders, and to remain law-abiding. The services are based on assessment, interviews and family self-report of their strengths and needs. Families are connected with programs and resources within the community infrastructure. The level and type of service is adjusted as the families become more capable of managing their own life domains. San Diego estimates that 456 juveniles from 15 contiguous zip codes within the city of San Diego will be a part of the program evaluation.

**San Francisco** is providing integrated Arts Education to students in the sixth through ninth grades to enhance their thinking and analytical skills as well as creativity in individual expression. The Paul Robeson and Diego Rivera Academy offers this unique program, which is located in the Bayview District. Supporting this collaborative effort on site are the San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department, Children's Mental Health Services, the Department of Human Services, and the San Francisco Unified School District. Students receive a comprehensive psycho-educational test and a multi-disciplinary team meeting with their family within 45 days of acceptance into the program. The Child Welfare Worker and the family therapist visit the child and family in their home setting. Family therapy is conducted weekly on site or in the family home. Clinical staff facilitates on-site individual and group therapy with the students on a weekly basis. The clinical staff and the probation officer offer crisis intervention support to the teaching staff. A substance abuse counselor offers drug assessment, counseling and group therapy. Bimonthly field trips are integrated into the schedule, enabling students to enjoy local musical and dramatic performances as well as cultural events. Transportation to and from school is offered to all interested families. Tutors are brought into the school to work with students who are struggling academically. San Francisco estimates that the program will serve 90 juveniles.

**San Mateo** is working with first-time high-risk juvenile offenders in an effort to avert ongoing escalation of criminal and delinquent behavior and to promote positive social values and educational goals. The program provides intensive family-centered services and aims to empower the young person and his/her family to create strong healthy bonds with each other and their community. Program eligibility is determined through an assessment in the Probation Department's Intake and Investigation unit. The program is staffed with four Deputy Probation officers, two Juvenile Group counselors, a Mental Health Therapist, and a Social Worker. This multi-disciplinary team completes a needs assessment and develops a preliminary case plan for each ward admitted to the program. Strategies for interventions and services are identified for the family in the areas of education, treatment, recreation and/or living arrangements. Probation officers provide ongoing supervision and service coordination. Program Development workshops are an ongoing component of the project. Through this process, and in collaboration with the Jefferson Union High School District and Daly City Youth Health Center, the program established the Accelerated Resource Center (ARC) in the target area of North San Mateo County. The ARC houses a 20-student classroom and operates with expanded hours to provide additional family support as well as informational and recreational activities. San Mateo anticipates the

participation of approximately 180 juveniles from the cities of Brisbane, Broadmoor, Colma, Daly City, Pacifica, and South San Francisco during the course of this project.

**Solano County** is using a multidisciplinary team approach in assessing cases and making referrals for service. First-time wards assigned to the treatment group receive intensive supervision and services. Youth and Family Services, a community-based multi-service organization, is the main provider of services for the project. Each minor in the program is assigned a probation officer and Youth and Family Services case manager who share a caseload of up to 20 juveniles and their family members. The probation officer and case manager develop an individualized program plan for each participating minor. All treatment group minors, at a minimum, are required to participate in and complete an individual and group-counseling program with their assigned case manager. Group counseling is a 24-week core program and covers substance abuse, anger management, conflict resolution, job search, gangs, self esteem and gender issues. Minors in need of mentors, educational tutoring or other specialized programs are referred to appropriate agencies in the community for services if Youth and Family Services are unable to meet their needs. Since July 1998, volunteer mentors and tutors have contributed 94 hours of service to project. The program, which is expected to serve 170 juveniles, operates in five areas: the cities of Benicia and Vallejo in the south, and the cities of Fairfield, Suisun, and Vacaville in the north.

## Appendix B

### Intake Assessment Guidelines (746 (b) W&IC)

*Assessment Areas	Guidelines for “Yes” Response
<b>I. FAMILY ISSUES</b> (Any one or more of A, B, C, or D)	Parent(s) behavior indicates one or more of the following conditions exist:
<b>A. Lack of Supervision &amp; Control</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sporadic monitoring of child’s friends and whereabouts</li> <li>No concern for child’s whereabouts or who associates are (e.g., no curfew)</li> <li>Unwilling or unable to respond to child behavior.</li> <li>Inconsistent or ineffective control/influence over child’s behavior (minor doesn’t follow rules, disobeys curfew, sneaks out)</li> <li>Truancy; Pattern of Runaways; Stay Away Behavior</li> </ul>
<b>B. Criminal Family Influence</b>	An immediate family member or relative who interacts with minor is/has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a prior record</li> <li>in jail or prison</li> <li>on probation or parole</li> <li>a pending matter in Juvenile or Criminal Court</li> </ul>
<b>C. Family Violence</b> (documentable child/elder abuse or family/domestic violence)	Minor’s family has a prior or pending W&IC 300 filing, i.e., child abuse, neglect, abandonment or placement in a residential facility. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) voluntary contracts through Child Protective Services</li> <li>b) witnessed events by a peace officer</li> <li>c) physical evidence of neglect or abuse</li> </ul> [RECORD DETAILS OF THIS AND ANY OTHER ABUSE]
<b>D. Environmental Factors</b> (at program screening stage, not at Intake)	Family is under significant stress from one or more of the following conditions that impacts the family’s ability to provide adequate supervision: <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;">*Divorce</div> <div style="width: 50%;">*Financial Problems</div> <div style="width: 50%;">*Abandonment</div> <div style="width: 50%;">*Frequent Relocations</div> <div style="width: 50%;">*Substance Abuse</div> <div style="width: 50%;">*Death</div> <div style="width: 50%;">*Serious Illnesses/Disabilities</div> <div style="width: 50%;">*Home Unstable, Chaotic, Turmoil</div> <div style="width: 50%;">*Difficulty in Cultural Assimilation</div> </div> [CIRCLE ANY THAT APPLY, NOTE ANY ADDITIONAL SOURCES, EXPLAIN]
<b>E. Language Barrier</b>	Minor and/or parent(s) or guardian(s) are non-English or limited English speaking [IDENTIFY WHO AND WHAT LANGUAGE] <i>NOTE: These data are of value but not to be used unless coupled with the other factors under FAMILY ISSUES.</i>
<b>II. SCHOOL</b> (at least one of the following)	
<b>A. Attendance Problems</b>	Minor’s school attendance shows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>multiple occurrences of truancy, skipping classes, a pattern of not attending, resulting in formal school action</li> <li>s/he is not currently attending school, is not enrolled or disenrolling themselves</li> </ul>
<b>B. Academic Problems</b>	Minor has received two or more “Fs” <u>within the last academic year</u> or is failing academically

<b>C. Behavior</b>	Minor has been suspended or expelled for problem behavior and/or is currently suspended or expelled (does not mean school detention penalty) [INDICATE REASON AND FREQUENCY]
<b>D. Learning Disabilities</b>	Minor has current or prior history of one of the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• diagnosed learning disability, e.g., attention deficit disorder, severe dyslexia</li> <li>• evidence of mild or severe disability although no formal diagnosis/designation has been made</li> </ul> <p><i>NOTE: English as a second language (ESL) issue is excluded</i></p> <p><i>NOTE: These data are of value but not to be used unless coupled with the other factors under SCHOOL.</i></p>
<b>III. SUBSTANCE ABUSE</b>	Minor and/or parent report any use by minor of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a singular type of substance abuse on multiple occasions and beyond experimentation OR</li> <li>• two or more substances used one or more times</li> </ul> [IDENTIFY AGE WHEN FIRST USE AND FREQUENCY]
<b>IV. PRE-DELINQUENCY BEHAVIORS</b>	
<b>A. Gang Member</b> (at least one of the following)	Minor admits and/or is known to be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a gang and/or tagging crew member</li> <li>• associated with a gang ("hangs with", "backs up")</li> </ul> self-admission or reported by police or school intelligence, not peers
<b>B. Stealing Pattern</b>	Minor has been involved in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mild to moderate <u>repeated</u> stealing which appears likely to continue</li> </ul> Minor has not been arrested for but has been reported as stealing by multiple sources, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• parents</li> <li>• school</li> <li>• neighbors</li> <li>• informal police contacts or field interviews (F.I.s)</li> </ul> [IDENTIFY FREQUENCY AND TYPE]
<b>C. Runaway Pattern</b>	Minor has a history of one or both of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>repeated</u> episodes of runaway for a <u>brief duration</u> (i.e., 3 or more times overnight or for several days)</li> <li>• one or more times for <u>extended duration</u></li> </ul> [IDENTIFY FREQUENCY AND REASONS] (note: short episodes may indicate abusive relationships and extended periods indicate likelihood to runaway again; these are different from reported stayaways)
<b>D. Delinquent Peers</b>	Minor's primary peer group includes or is limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• peers involved in serious delinquent behavior, and/or</li> <li>• s/he "hangs out" with other probationers</li> </ul>

## **Appendix C**

### **EXECUTIVE STEERING COMMITTEE FY 2000/01 ROPP GRANTS**

**John Robinson, Chair**

Retired Member, Board of Corrections  
Chief Probation Officer, Orange County

**Tracy Kenny**

Fiscal and Policy Analyst  
Legislative Analyst's Office

**Sara Vickers**

Probation Director  
San Diego County

**Michael Robak**

Chief Probation Officer  
Solano County

**Ken Blackshear**

Probation Division Director  
Humboldt County

## Appendix D

### OVERVIEW OF NEW ROPP PROJECTS

**Kern County** is creating a multi-agency team of professionals that will provide intensive services aimed at truancy, delinquency, substance abuse, gang membership and family problems in the North Kern communities of Delano, McFarland, Shafter and Wasco. The team will include three Probation Officers, one Sheriff's Department Crime Prevention Specialist, a Mental Health Case Manager, family advocates, and clerical support. The team will conduct assessments, strategize cases, make home visits, and link and refer wards and their families for appropriate services as needed. Kern County is also proposing to add three full-time Probation Officers to the existing ROPP program in metropolitan Bakersfield in order to reduce caseloads and increase the provision of intensive services. Estimated number of minors served: 220. Award: \$679,470

**Kings County** is establishing a multi-agency team that will provide wraparound services to eligible youths in the cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Lemoore and Hanford, as well as unincorporated areas of the county. The team's probation officers will serve as primary case advocates, working to build trust and understanding and to bridge the gap between the minor and his/her family. The probation officers will have small caseloads (not to exceed 15 high-risk minors) and will work closely with school officials and law enforcement to maximize the effectiveness of community supervision. Based on the needs identified in a comprehensive individualized case plan, appropriate services will be provided to minors and their families. Estimated number of minors served: 45. Award: \$271,738

**Monterey County** is creating a multi-disciplinary team that will make an assessment of the needs of the wards and their families, develop an initial service plan, and hold regular case conferences to ensure a ward's movement through a supervision and treatment continuum. The continuum includes elements of restorative justice and personal accountability, and focuses on cessation of destructive and illegal behavior patterns. In addition to a community school, regular counseling for substance use, and impulse control and anger management sessions, the county will offer educational workshops and recreational activities, including culturally enriching field trips, to minors and their families. Estimated number of minors served: 60. Award: \$781,453

**San Bernardino County** is establishing three multi-disciplinary teams that will be housed in regionally based Day Reporting Centers in the East Valley, West Valley, and High Desert. The teams will use a collaborative approach focused on building on the strengths of families. The program will provide a continuum of services for youth and their families and will include interventions that have proven to have the greatest potential for long-term success (e.g., behavior accountability/responsibility training, family communication skills, substance abuse treatment and relapse prevention, social and recreational skill building, and student tutoring and mentoring). Estimated number of minors served: 120. Award: \$1,932,452

**Santa Barbara County** is creating a multi-disciplinary team that will assess eligible youths to determine their specific needs and develop a case plan that combines intensive home supervision with family-focused wraparound services for the minors and their families. Services will include substance abuse counseling and treatment, school assistance and tutoring, individual and family counseling, life skills classes, recreational activities, public health monitoring, and aftercare service planning. Three Deputy Probation Officers will implement this countywide program, with one assigned in each area office in Santa Barbara, Lompoc and Santa Maria. Estimated number of minors served: 60. Award: \$665,095

**Tehama County** is implementing the Restitution, Education, and Prevention (REAP) Project, which will provide comprehensive, intensive multi-disciplinary services to eligible juveniles and their families. In conjunction with the juvenile and his/her family, a multi-agency team will develop an Individual Treatment and Restorative Justice Plan that includes three restorative justice components: 1) Community Security (intensive surveillance and supervision by probation officers); 2) Accountability (restitution, community services, and victim/offender mediation); and Competency Development (an array of services designed to help the juveniles and/or their families develop appropriate skills and abilities). Estimated number of minors served: 50. Award: \$333,281



**Ventura County** is implementing Project HOPE (Habitual Offender Prevention Endeavor), a collaborative effort between the Ventura County Probation Department and a wide range of other government agencies and non-profit service organizations that will provide a continuum of programs, services, activities, and events specifically chosen to meet the individualized needs of each ward and his/her family. Culturally competent and linguistically appropriate services will be provided in three “hubs” throughout the county (Ventura, Simi Valley, and Oxnard). Following assessments by the deputy probation officer and mental health worker, a multi-agency team will include the juvenile and his/her family in the development of an individualized case plan. All services will be provided through a voucher system to help ensure that limited resources are targeted to juveniles and their families in the most appropriate manner. Estimated number of minors served: 100. Award: \$669,095

**Yuba County** is establishing the Penumbra Project, a risk-focused, assessment driven approach to case management, treatment planning, and the delivery of wraparound services. A multi-disciplinary team comprised of a clinician, probation officers, teacher and public health nurse will conduct a comprehensive assessment of the minors accepted into the program, and will work closely with the youths’ parents in developing treatment plans for the minor. Parents will be supported through groups, individual or family therapy, and education as needed or requested. The project will offer an intensive academic remediation program with a focus on developing reading skills, as well as an array of individual and group counseling services, to assist minors in developing positive values and social competencies. Estimated number of minors served: 30. Award: \$367,416

# Appendix E

## Ropp I Program Directory REVISED SEPTEMBER 15, 2000

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